CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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General Information

1. The Moscow Woodworking Machinery Factory (Moskovskiy Zavod Derevoobrabatyvayushchikh Stankov) uses as a trademark the letters ZDS (Zavod Derevoobrabatyvayushchikh Stankov) and this is the abbreviation by which the factory is known. The address of the factory is 36 Bolshaya Pochtovaya Ulitsa (formerly Khapilovskaya Ulitsa), Baumanovskiy Rayon, Moscow. Streetcars pass near 25X1 the factory. The factory is served by a branch line from the Moskva - Kazanskaya Station on the Moscow - Ryazan railroad, which passes near the factory.

Control

2. The factory belongs to the Ministry of Machine Tool Building and is controlled by the Chief Directorate of the Woodworking Machinery Industry (Glavnoye Upravleniye Promyshlennosti Derevoobrabatyvayushchikh Stankov, or Glavstankodrevoprom), which was recently established in the ministry. The factory has only recently come under this ministry. During the whole of the postwar Five-Year Plan the factory belonged to the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building and was directly subordinate to the Chief Directorate of Paper-making and Wood-processing Machine Building.

History

3. The factory was established during the Seventies of the last century and prior to the Revolution belonged to the firm of Pirwitz. At that time the factory produced sawmill equipment and woodworking machines and tools. After the Revolution the factory was nationalized and embodied in the Machine Building Trust of the Moscow National Economic Council (Mashinotrest), and became Factory No. 8 of the Mashinotrest. In 1928 the factory received the name of Factory No. 8 of the Mashinotrest i/n Chicherin. At that time the factory's personnel amounted to about 400. The name Chicherin was dropped after a period of about 10 years.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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In 1933 the factory came under the Wood and Paper Machinery Directorate (Upravleniye Lesobumazhnykh Mashin) of the Central Directorate of the Machine Building Industry. Prior to the war the factory was called Woodworking Machinery Factory and produced planing machines of various types, wood-wool (drevesnaya sherst) making machines, dovetailing machines of three types, slotting machines, jointing machines, and various tools for the woodworking industry. At this time the number of personnel amounted to about 700. During the war, part of the factory was evacuated to Kirov. The part of the factory remaining in Moscow was given additional equipment and increased staff and started the production of trench mortar armament. During the war and up to 1946 the factory belonged to the People's Commissariat of Trench Mortar Armament. During this period the director of the factory was Z. I. Osharov, who, in 1947, was replaced by a new director called Ponezha. In 1944, in line with most of the factories belonging to the People's Commissariat for Trench Mortar Armament, the factory commenced the production of the DIP-20 metal-turning lathe, and during this year turned out 220 lathes of this type. In 1945 the factory produced 280 DIP-20 lathes and several turning lathes of the improved DIP-200 type. When the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building was formed, the factory was embodied in this ministry. In 1946 and 1947 the factory was primarily employed on the manufacture of DIP-200 metal-turning lathes and also produced small quantities of equipment for woodworking enterprises. In 1948 the production of metal-cutting lathes was stopped. The production of woodworking machinery increased only slightly, as, at that time, about 60 percent of the factory's output consisted of equipment for the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building unconnected with the normal type of machinery produced by the factory. Only during 1951 and 1952 was the factory concentrating on the production of equipment for woodworking enterprises. All production is in small series (melkoseriynoye).

Production

4. Since the war the factory has produced the following equipment for woodworking enterprises:

a. Cutting tools:

Woodcutting saws of various types made of tool steel, such as rip saws, circular saws, and band saws.

Planing implements made of tool steel, such as planing knives and veneer knives.

Wood drills of various types. Production started in 1951.

Wood-slotting machines.

b. Electrical driving apparatus (elektroprivod):

Produced in large quantities for factories belonging to the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building and, during the recent years, for the Ministry of Machine Tool Building.

c. Woodworking machinery:

Woodworking machinery produced by the factory at the present time is electrically operated with independent electrical drive. Machine tools with countershaft and belt transmission are not built by the factory. This machinery includes the following:

Cutting machine TsDK-3, used for accurate longitudinal cutting of planks and scantlings. Both light and heavy machines of this category are produced.

Details of the light machine are:

Diameter of saw - up to 300 mm
Rpm of saw - 3000
Maximum thickness of plank treated - 110 mm
Speed of feeding of plank - up to 60 meters per minute
Electric motor for driving saw - 10 kw
Electric motor for feeding - 1.3 kw
Weight of machine - about 2400 kgs

Details of heavy machine are:

Electric motor for driving saw - 18 kw
Electric motor for feeding - 2.5 kw

This machine is generally supplied to railroad car factories.

Surface gauge machine (reysmusovyy stanok) SR6-2

For planing down boards and scantlings to a definite thickness. As a preliminary measure boards must be accurately planed on one side.
Width of plank treated - up to 600 mm
Thickness " " - up to 200 mm
Diameter of cutter block spindle (nozhevoy val) - 120 mm
Rpm " " " " - 4200
Feeding speed - about 10 meters per minute
Cutter block spindle electric motor - 6 kw
Electric feeding motor - 0.6 - 0.8 kw
Weight of machine - 1050 kgs

Surface gauge machine SR6-3

This machine differs slightly from the SR6-2 machine. A small number of machines of this type has been produced.

Surface gauge machine SR6-6

Width of plank treated - up to 600 mm
Thickness " " - up to 160 mm
Rpm of shaft - 5000
Feeding speed - up to 20 meters per minute
Electric motor driving shaft - 10 kw
Electric feeding motor - 2.2 kw
Weight of machine - about 2000 kgs.

Surface gauge machine SR-10

Working drawings have been prepared for the production of this machine, which will take material with a maximum width of 1000 mm.

Working drawings have been prepared for a surface gauge machine for two-sided planing of material up to 1200 mm in width.

Planing and molding machine SK-15

This machine is used for planing boards and scantlings from 35 to 150 mm in width and from 15 to 75 mm in thickness.
It has two horizontal and two vertical cutter blocks (nozhevaya golovka).
Electric motors for blocks - 4.3 kw, 3.2 kw, 2.2 kw, and 2.2 kw
Feeding motor - 2 kw
Weight of machine - about 2650 kgs.

Four-sided planing and molding machine SK-25

Width of plank treated - 30 to 260 mm
Thickness " " - 10 to 110 mm
Electric motors for blocks - five, each of 10 to 13 kw
Feeding motor - 10 kw
Weight - 4200 kgs

Single-sided tenon-cutting machine ShO-6

Electric motor for saw - 3 kw
" " " disc - 4 kw
" " " horizontal blocks - two, each of 2.2 kw
" " " vertical blocks - two, each of 1 kw
Weight of machine - 1800 kgs

Simple type, packing case tenon-cutting machine ShP-1

Weight - about 500 kgs

Chain slotting machine (tsepnodolbezhnyy stanok) DTsA

Used for cutting mortises in wooden components.
Depth of slotting - up to 200 mm
Electric motor for chain - 2.5 kw
" " " feeding - 0.5 kw
Weight of machine - about 500 kgs

Four-sided planing machine SP-30

Width of material treated - 30 to 320 mm
Thickness " " - 20 to 120 mm
Speed of feeding - up to 30 meters per minute.
Electric motors - four: 8 kw, 5.2 kw, 4.3 kw, and 4.3 kw
Electric feeding motor - 3 kw
Weight of machine - 2350 kgs

Parquet planing machine PARK-1

Electric motors for cutter blocks for treating parquet slabs on four sides - four, each of 2.2 kw
Feeding motor - 1.6 kw
Weight of machine - 2250 kgs

Slitting machine (nozherezatelnyy stanok) NTD

This machine is used for slitting scantlings into thin planks.
Electric motors - three, 35 kw, 5 kw, and 1 kw
Weight of machine - about 5000 kgs

Automatic match-making machine (spichechnyy avtomat) SPA-2

Output - 200,000 boxes of finished matches per 8-hour shift.

Simple-type, wood-wool-making machine.

Heel-making machine (kabluchnyy stanok).

Last-making machine (kolodochnyy stanok).

Jointing machine (fugovalnyy stanok) SF-4.

This machine is used for exact planing.
Electric motor - 3.5 kw
Weight of machine - about 700 kgs.

Sharpening machine (tochilnyy stanok) TChPA

Used for sharpening teeth of various types of saws
Electric motors - two, 1.6 kw and 0.5 kw
Weight of machine - about 550 kgs.

Sharpening machine TChPN

This is a simple type of machine designed by the Metallist Woodworking Machinery Factory at Kirov.

Output

5. During 1952 the factory will have produced about 480 woodworking machines and a considerable quantity of cutting tools. The approximate distribution of woodworking machines is as follows:

Cutting machine (prireznoy stanok) TsDK-3	32
Chain-slotting machine (tsepnodolbezhnyy stanok) DTsA	18
Surface gauge machine (revmusovyy stanok) SR6-2	12
Surface gauge machine SR6-6	8
Surface gauge machine SR-10	5
Planing and molding machine (strogalno-kalevochnyy stanok) SK-25	12
Planing and molding machine SK-15	24
Four-sided planing machine (chetyrekhstoronnyy strogalnyy stanok) SP-30	48
Parquet planing machine (parketnostrogalnyy stanok) PARK-1	32
Jointing machine (fugovalnyy stanok) SF-4	40
Automatic match-making machine (spichechnyy avtomat) SPA-2	11
Tenon-cutting machine (shiporeznyy stanok) ShP-1	18
Tenon-cutting machine ShO-6	15
Slitting machine (nozherezatelnyy stanok) NTD	14
Automatic sharpening machine (tochilnyy avtomat) TChPA	21
Sharpening machine (tochilnyy stanok) TChPN	13
Wood-wool-making machine (strizhechnyy derevosherstnyy stanok)	38
Heel-making machine for the shoe industry (kabluchnyy stanok)	66
Last-making machine for the shoe industry (kolodochnyy stanok)	50

The factory also produced about 600 electric driving apparatus of various types, and in addition manufactured four experimental and automatic machines, including an automatic machine for glueing boards into large-size, grooved and tongued screens of about 18 meters in length.

Personnel

6. Director - Blagov
Chief Engineer - Paskhin
Chief Designer - Feldman
Chief Technologist - Razuvayev

Number of personnel - about 900, working two or three shifts

Shops

7. Three shops [redacted] 25X1
Cutting-tool Shop (Tsekh Rezhushchego Instrumenta). Head - Vostrikov.
Assembly Shop (Sborochnyy Tsekh)
Consumer Goods Shop (Tsekh Shirpotreba)

Disposal of Products

8. Woodworking machines produced by the factory are sent to organizations of the following categories:

a. Furniture factories
b. Combines for building standard houses
c. Factories producing structural components
d. Match factories
e. Railroad car factories
f. Motor vehicle factories
g. Aircraft factories
h. Shipbuilding yards
i. Large-scale, new constructions

Expansion

9. It is planned to expand the factory in 1953. This will include the setting up of a foundry, as at present all castings are received from other Moscow factories. The organization of a second assembly shop is planned.

[redacted] Comment. Though the usual name given this plant is the Chicherin Machine Building Factory, it would seem from [redacted] paragraph 3 that the name in the title of this report is less controversial. 25X1